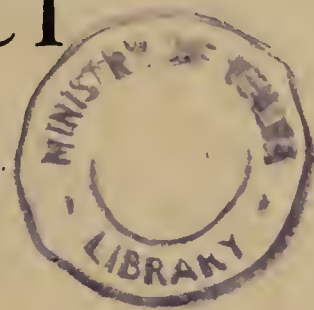


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WELLINGBOROUGH
URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the

YEAR 1961

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Together with the Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.



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WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1961

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,738
Population 1951 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	28,222
Population 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,670
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1931 (census)	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,396
Number of separate dwellings occupied 1961 (1.4.62)	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,206
Rateable Value 1961 (31.3.62)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£397,793
Product of a penny rate (31.3.62)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,604

LIVE BIRTHS.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	481	233	248	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	43	17	26	
					524	250	274	17.08

STILLBIRTHS.					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	
					10	6	4	0.32

					<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Rate</i>
DEATHS (all causes)	..	..	..	..	409	213	196	13.33

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES— rate per 1,000.

Total (Live and Still) Births

Puerperal and post-abortive sepsis	..	—	—	1	
Other puerperal causes	..	..	—	—	1.87

INFANT MORTALITY—rate for 1,000 live births.

Legitimate	..	..	..	..	7	4	3	
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	2	2	—	
					9	6	3	17.17

Deaths from (a) Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
„ „ (b) Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ „ (c) Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ „ (d) Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3

Wellingborough Urban District Council

Members of the Public Health and General Purposes Committee :

Messrs. R. ALDERSON (*Chairman*), R. J. ODELL (*Vice-Chairman*), C. B. BROWN, A. E. DICKS, C. R. FORSTER, F. W. GRUNDY, W. H. KING, B. KIRBY, R. D. PATERSON, L. B. PENTELOW, H. C. L. WARWICK.

Public Health Officer of the Local Authority :

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

P. X. BERMINGHAM, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

also holds appointment of :

Medical Officer of Health, Borough of Higham Ferrers.

Medical Officer of Health, Rushden Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Irthlingborough Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Wellingborough Rural District Council.

School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS J. PEARSON.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat Inspector, etc. :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

K. B. ELLIS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Certified Inspector of Meat and other Foods. (From 1st July, 1961).

Telephone :
Wellingborough 2446 (Office)
Rushden 2810 (Home)

Health Department,
Swanspool,
Wellingborough.

August, 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the Wellingborough Urban District Council :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fourteenth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the Wellingborough Urban District for the year 1961. In accordance with my statutory duty as your Medical Officer of Health the contents of this report have been compiled in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1/62, of 18th January, 1962.

In this letter I should like to refer briefly to items of interest in the different sections commencing with Section A which deals with the vital statistics for the district. These statistics give no reason for concern and were similar in many aspects with those for the previous year. The birth rate showed a slight decline 17.08 per 1,000 of population compared with 18.15 for the previous year. The death rate 13.33 per 1,000 of population was very similar to the previous year when it was 13.85. Once again the greatest cause of death was due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system but it must be remembered that a large proportion of these deaths occurred amongst people in the older age groups. Unfortunately the number of deaths from coronary thrombosis showed a rise, 74 compared with 66 in the previous year. These deaths often occur in the younger age groups. Cancer was the next greatest cause of death and deaths from this cause showed an increase of ten on the previous year. Lung cancer deaths were one more than the previous year. From the table given in this section it will be seen that deaths from this cause have shown an increase on recent years. Deaths from respiratory diseases showed a slight fall and there was one less death from pulmonary tuberculosis, two compared with three in the previous year. The population figure showed an increase of 550.

The Health Services available for the district are given in Section B and also an account of the newly formed committee to help old folks in the area. It is hoped that the activities of this committee will meet with success throughout the years and help with this problem of ever increasing numbers in the older age groups.

In the next section information concerning the town's water supply, sewage disposal and refuse collection will be found. Also some problems associated with atmospheric pollution. The sources of pollution are varied and it is not sufficient just to attack one source. There is much work in this field to be tackled in the future.

An account of the building programme both by the Council and privately will be found in Section D. The Council has completed its five year programme for unfit houses but further surveys show that there still remains a considerable number of unfit properties which will require attention in the future.

The inspection and supervision of food is a very important service rendered to the public. An account of the samples taken and the results will be found in Section E.

Section F deals with Infectious diseases and gives an account of the numbers which occurred during the year, also vaccination and immunisation figures for the district are contained in this section. In view of the success obtained by the vaccination of the population against poliomyelitis and as a result of our immunisation campaign against diphtheria, whooping cough and now tetanus, the occurrence of any of these more serious infectious diseases almost makes headlines. Let us hope our vaccination against smallpox figures will also be maintained at a satisfactory level and that this vile disease never occurs in our district. In Section H statistical tables will be found which are of interest.

In conclusion I should like to thank all who have supplied information for this report and attach a list of acknowledgments. I am grateful to Mr. Stroud and his staff for their assistance throughout the year and Miss Pearson for her help in compiling this report. Finally I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. X. BERMINGHAM,

Medical Officer of Health.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish to express my thanks to the following for information supplied and contained in this report :

CLERK TO THE COUNCIL.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SURVEYOR AND ENGINEER.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

HOUSING MANAGER.

TREASURER.

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA.—The Wellingborough Urban District covers an area of 8,737 acres. The density of population is 3.5 persons per acre. The number of separate dwellings occupied is 10,206 and this gives a housing factor of 3.0 persons per house.

POPULATION.—The Registrar General in his returns for the year gives the population of Wellingborough as 30,670 which shows an increase of 550 on the previous year. The natural increase, i.e. the number of births over deaths was 115 and so it would appear that this increase in population was made up mostly by immigrants settling in the district.

DEATHS.—There were 409 deaths recorded in the district during the year which gives a death rate of 13.33 per 1,000 of population. This is slightly lower than that for the previous year when it was 13.85. The death rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 12.0.

Table No. 1 in Section H gives a classification of the causes of death and Table No. 2 in the same section gives deaths from selected causes. From these two tables it will be seen that again the greatest cause of deaths was due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system. Out of a total of 409 deaths 224 were due to these causes. This gives a rate of 7.30 per 1,000 of population. It must be remembered however, that the majority of these deaths occur in the older age groups except for deaths due to coronary disease or angina which often occur in the younger age groups. 74 of these deaths were due to this cause, 42 males and 32 females. The rate amongst females was high. The death rate for diseases of the heart showed a slight fall on the rate for the previous year 7.30 compared with 7.56. The next greatest cause of death was cancer and 70 deaths were recorded which gives a rate of 2.28 per 1,000 of population. This figure showed an increase of 10 on the previous year when the rate was 1.99. Malignant neoplasms of lung or bronchus accounted for 15 deaths which is one more than in the previous year. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer in Wellingborough over the last nine years :

	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cancer deaths	58	56	45	62	68	62	65
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	11	7 (1 fem.)	4 (1 fem.)	6 (1 fem.)	14 (1 fem.)	14 (2 fem.)	5 (0 fem.)
	1960	1961					
Cancer deaths	60	70					
Neoplasm lung or bronchus	14 (1 fem.)	15 (2 fem.)					

There would appear to be a steady rise in the total number of these deaths with a corresponding rise in the number of deaths from lung cancer. This should draw our attention to the report of the Royal College of Physicians on cigarette smoking in relation to lung cancer. This fact has been given much publicity and this Council has brought it to the notice of

the local population by the display of posters issued by the Ministry of Health, in prominent places and factories. It must not be forgotten that pollution of the atmosphere may also be a contributory factor to lung cancer. The number of deaths from respiratory causes showed a fall on the previous year. The total number was 42 which gives a rate of 1.36 per 1,000 of population compared with 1.69 for the previous year. Two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred which is one less than the previous year. The rates for the two years were .06 for 1961 and .09 for 1960.

BIRTHS.—524 births were registered which gives a birth rate of 17.08 per 1,000 of population. The rate shows a fall on the previous year when it was 18.15. The birth rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 17.4.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS.—There were 43 illegitimate births recorded during the year which gives a rate of 82.00 per 1,000 live births. This is considerably higher than the rate for the previous year which was 56.88. The rate per 1,000 of population was 1.40 compared with 1.03 in the previous year.

STILLBIRTHS.—10 stillbirths were recorded which gives a rate of 0.32 per 1,000 of population. The rate for the previous year was 0.46.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—One death occurred which is the first for five years. This gives a rate of 1.87 per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

INFANT MORTALITY.—There were 9 infant deaths which gives an infant mortality rate of 17.17 per 1,000 live births. This shows a fall on the rate for the previous year which was 18.34. The infant mortality rate for England and Wales for 1961 was 21.4. The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Wellingborough over a number of years :

1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	War Years		1946	1947	1948	1949
65	64.3	38.8	22.6	46.6			28.16	35.99	29.64	32.89
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
35.62	29.05	23.04	17.5	23.47	12.43	21.22	19.48	14.49	32.58	18.34
1961										
17.17										

NEONATAL MORTALITY.—This concerns deaths within the first four weeks of life. Five of the nine infant deaths were within this period. The neonatal mortality rate was 9.54 per 1,000 live births compared with 12.84 for the previous year. A further sub-division of infant deaths is made—deaths within the first week of life. Four deaths occurred in this period giving a rate for the year of 7.63 per 1,000 live births. The rate for the previous year was 11.00.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

LABORATORY SERVICE.—The area is well served by two laboratories, the Public Health Laboratory at Northampton and the Laboratory attached to the Kettering General Hospital which has a branch at the Park Hospital, Wellingborough. Specimens in connection with the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases are sent to these laboratories. Facilities are available at the Northampton laboratory for the examination of water samples, Milk, Ice-cream, churn rinses and washed bottle samples.

AMBULANCE SERVICE, HOME NURSING AND HOME HELP SERVICE.—All these services for the area are supplied by the County Council. They are invaluable services and the area is well served. The building up of the Home Help service over the years has done much to tide families over crises and often also is the means by which old persons living on their own can be kept at home where otherwise they would have to go into the Park Hospital or other similar place.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND OUT-PATIENT CLINICS :

General Hospitals—Northampton and Kettering.

Gynæcological and Children—Wellingborough Hospital.

Acute Medical Cases, Skins & Children—Highfield Hospital, Wellingborough.

Chronic Sick, the Aged and Persons in Need of Care and Attention—Park Hospital, Wellingborough, St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Maternity—Park Hospital, Wellingborough.

Tuberculosis—Rushden House Sanatorium.

Out-Patient facilities are available at the two General Hospitals and also at the Rushden Memorial Hospital, The Hayway, Rushden.

Psychiatric Out-Patient every Thursday afternoon, Rock Street Clinic, 2-15 to 5-15 p.m.

Infectious Diseases—Harborough Road Hospital, Northampton.

Orthopædic—Orthopædic Rock Street Clinic, Wednesday afternoons.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES :

Infant Welfare—Every Tuesday afternoon 2nd and 4th Monday, 2 p.m.

Child Guidance—Alternate Tuesdays, 12-30 p.m.

Immunisation Clinic—Second Thursday in month, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Relaxation Classes—Mondays 6-30 p.m., Tuesdays 10-00 a.m., Wednesdays 2-30 p.m.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.—Section 47 of this Act is concerned with the removal of old folk who are in need of care and attention to suitable premises. No action was necessary under this section during the year. Two old persons were persuaded to enter hospital in their own interests, and a number of other old persons who required help and were visited by me received the necessary assistance by means of the home help service and thus were able to remain in their own homes.

At this point it may be of interest to consider some percentages with regard to the number of persons in the older age groups and how these compare with the past and the future. At the beginning of the century 4.7%

of the population were aged 65 years or over. Today this percentage is 11.9. It is reckoned that by 1978 the percentage of old persons in these age groups will have reached 14.8 and then the actual numbers of persons in Britain over 65 years will be approximately 7¼ million. Mindful of the problem associated with the ever increasing numbers of persons in the older age groups I met during the latter part of the year the Community Service Committee of the Wellingborough Rotary Club who were interested in the problem. An Old Folks' Committee had been formed in the town in 1950 but had ceased to function. Much good work however, is done in the area by a number of different organisations but it was felt that an Old Folks' Committee for Wellingborough should be set up again. As a result of this meeting the Rotarians sponsored a Public Meeting which was held in January of this year and 40 organisations were represented at this inaugural meeting. Considerable enthusiasm was shown by those present and it was agreed to set up a Committee and this Committee would meet in February. Every street is to have "Eyes and Ears" to aid lonely old folk. Regular home visiting is to be carried out. Cases in need of help will be reported to the main committee and steps will be taken to see that they get this help. This Committee should do much for the old folk of Wellingborough and long may their good work continue.

Darby and Joan Clubs meet weekly at Northampton Road Hall, Swanspool Pavilion and Eastfield Park Pavilion and are well attended. A chiropody service is run in connection with these clubs. At Finedon the Darby and Joan Club meet weekly at the Town Hall and also social functions are held at the club room at Walkers Way. The Meals on Wheels service continues to provide a most important service for certain old people. It is well known that poor feeding is often the cause of Old Folk living on their own becoming ill, run down or mentally confused. The problem of the feeding of the Old is one which will require further consideration in the future. The Welfare Department of the County Council arrange an annual holiday for old persons in the district who wish to avail of the opportunity.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY.—The district receives its water supply from the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. The chief sources of supply are Pitsford Reservoir, Cransley, Thorpe Malsor, Ravensthorpe and Hollowell. The Pitsford reservoir has a capacity of about 4,000 million gallons and is supplied by a tributary of the Brampton branch of the River Nene. The water is hard and the treatment plant first softens the water then filtration is carried out and finally the water is chlorinated.

WATER SAMPLES.—The following are the results of water samples taken in the Wellingborough area during the year by this department :

<i>Total</i>	<i>Very Satisfactory</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
24	24	Nil	Nil	Nil

RAINFALL.—The rainfall for the year taken at Swanspool Gardens was 20.24 inches which is considerably less than the figures recorded for the previous year. The rainfall figures for the last ten years are as follows :

<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>
25.8	18.77	29.06	19.09	24.97	25.59	30.58	20.06
<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>						
31.93	20.24						

PIPED WATER SUPPLY.—There are 10,206 dwelling houses in the Urban District and the number without a piped water supply is five and a further 15 have a piped supply but not in the house. These are the latest figures and the result of a survey of domestic water supplies carried out by the Health Department.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—Land irrigation is the method adopted for Wellingborough and this has proved satisfactory in the treatment of the crude sewage from the Town. The method adopted for Finedon is also land irrigation but only a limited amount of land is available. The crude sewage is screened first, then passes into settlement tanks and then on to the land. The final effluent from these works is not satisfactory but a scheme has been drawn up by the Consultant Engineers to bring the Finedon sewage to Wellingborough and treat it with the Wellingborough sewage. A chemical analysis of final effluent from these works taken on the 30th June, 1961, gave the following results :

Appearance of Liquid	Turbid greyish
P.H. Value	7.5
	<i>Parts per million</i>
Suspended solids dried at 105°C.	75
Suspended solids ashed at 600°C.	15
Chlorides as Chlorine	219
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	305
Free and Saline Ammonia as Nitrogen	10.7
Albuminoid Ammonia as Nitrogen	3.1
Nitrates as Nitrogen	2.75
Nitrites as Nitrogen	Nil
Permanganate Value (4 hours)	27.6
Biochemical Oxygen Demands in 5 days at 20°C.	53

Remarks—Unsatisfactory as regards suspended matter and B.O.D.

The quantity of sewage pumped by the two stations at Wellingborough during the year was as follows :

	<i>Total sewage pumped Gallons</i>	<i>Sewage pumped average per week Gallons</i>
Cattle Market Pumping Station	188,520,000	3,625,384
Irthlingborough Road Pumping Station ..	227,845,700	4,381,648
Total	416,365,700	8,007,032

These figures do not include storm water pumping from the Cattle Market or Finedon flows which are not metered.

DISINFECTION.—Seven premises were disinfected following cases of infectious diseases. Articles of clothing, bedding, etc., associated with similiar cases disinfected numbered 9 and 63 other articles were destroyed.

SWIMMING BATHS.—There is no public swimming bath and the situation is further aggravated by the closing of the swimming pool at Wilby Lido.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS — PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, S. 269 and the CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.—There are four licensed sites in the Area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING, REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.—There is a weekly collection of household refuse and disposal is by means of controlled tipping as Gipsy Lane Tip, Irchester. Trade waste can also be tipped here by arrangement with the Council.

Tonnage and Loads collected during the year were as follows :

	<i>Domestic Refuse</i>	<i>Trade Refuse</i>
No. of loads	4,954	1,746
Tonnage	8,809	1,300

In addition an estimated tonnage of 3,900 tons was disposed of for the Wellingborough Rural Council.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—The Council have kept records over many years of pollution of the atmosphere. These records were obtained by means of deposit gauges to measure grit and dust and Lead peroxide to estimate sulphur in the atmosphere. The deposit gauges played an important part in keeping the local Iron Works under observation and demonstrated the improvement brought about by action taken by the Firm to prevent pollution of the atmosphere by dirt and grit. The figures in tons per square mile showed a considerable fall over the years and this has been maintained. Readings from the deposit gauge situated in the Council Depôt, Cannon Street, which is a good average for the area shows that no serious pollution of the atmosphere with deposited matter takes place and that Wellingborough would compare with figures obtained for residential districts. The Sulphur Dioxide figures which are given below were obtained from the Lead Peroxide Instruments situated on the roof of the Lyric Cinema and from Allen Road.

Finedon. In the previous years these instruments were situated at Broad Green and St. Andrew's Crescent. The Wellingborough figures for the two years were fairly similar but Finedon figures are slightly higher than those for Wellingborough. The Sulphur figures for Wellingborough and Finedon were as follows :

	<i>Lyric Cinema</i>	<i>Allen Road, Finedon</i>
April 1961	0.82	0.91
May „	0.72	0.82
June „	0.62	0.84
July „	0.57	0.71
August „	0.51	0.56
September „	0.61	0.79
October „	0.89	0.95
November „	1.39	1.32
December „	1.67	2.03
January, 1962	1.28	1.56
February „	1.43	1.43
March „	1.64	1.51

It will be noted that these figures show a rise in the Winter months due mainly to domestic fires.

The atmosphere may be polluted from many sources, dust and grit, smoke and soot, gases, fumes, etc. A pure atmosphere can only be obtained if all of these are eliminated. Some of our larger cities and towns have commenced to tackle the problem of atmospheric pollution and progress has been made by setting up smokeless zones but the problem of atmospheric pollution will never be solved until all authorities take action. The pollution of the atmosphere of our streets by motor driven traffic increases with the number of vehicles on the roads. Will the day come when all through traffic will have to take by-pass roads and only a minimum of essential traffic be allowed into the centre of towns ? The provision of car parking spaces on the perimeter of towns so that shoppers would not have to enter the centre with their cars is a step in the right direction. With the co-operation of people concerned such schemes could be made workable.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

The number of houses constructed in the Urban District during the year was as follows :

Number of houses constructed by the Council	20
Number of houses under construction at end of year ..	—
Number of houses built privately	116
Number of houses under construction at end of year ..	172
Total number of houses completed by the Council up to 1961	1,616
Total number of private houses completed up to 1961 ..	1,163

UNFIT PROPERTIES, CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.—Housing Act, 1957—Wellingborough Urban District, Church Street and Lime Tree End—Finedon Compulsory Order, 1960. This Order made by the Council of 10th January, 1961, was confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Order became operative on 18th August, 1961. This Order concerned 7 houses.

Housing Act, 1957—Waterloo Buildings Compulsory Purchase Order, 1960. This concerned 5 houses and was confirmed during the year.

Single Unfit Houses, Sections 16–18 Housing Act, 1957 :

Number of unfit houses dealt with	4
---	---

Housing Act, 1957, Housing Subsidies Act, 1956 :

Medical Officer's Certificate	2
---------------------------------------	---

Thirty-two houses were demolished during the year. The Council's Slum Clearance programme over the course of the last seven years dealt with the following number of houses :

Houses demolished as a result of :

(1) Clearance or Compulsory Purchase Orders ..	283
(2) Demolition Order (individual houses) ..	45
(3) Houses or parts of houses closed	27

The numbers of families displaced from above was 322 (total number of persons 877).

Future Programme.—A survey of between 400 and 500 houses has been carried out and it is estimated that about 300 houses are unfit and suitable for action under the Housing Acts in the future. Approximately 183 of these houses could be dealt with over the next four years, an average of 45 houses being dealt with each year.

The number of applicants for Council houses on the Council's housing list at the end of the year was as follows :

Wellingborough :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>		<i>31st December, 1961</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
Class 2 houses ...	...	43	35
Class 3 houses ...	...	2	4
Class 4 houses ...	...	—	—
Houses outside area	...	33	3
Rooms ...	...	163	79
Clearance Areas	...	—	6
Various A.P.B.'s	...	19	73
<i>Totals</i> ...	...	260	200

This number shows an increase of 9 on the previous year's list.

Finedon :

<i>Applicants'</i> <i>Present Accommodation</i>		<i>31st December, 1961</i> <i>Awaiting consideration</i>	<i>Selected but</i> <i>not housed</i>
Class 2 houses ...	...	—	8
Class 3 houses ...	...	—	1
Class 4 houses ...	...	—	1
Houses outside area	...	—	2
Rooms ...	...	—	6
Clearance Areas	...	—	14
Various A.P.B.'s	...	—	15
<i>Totals</i> ...	...	—	47

I should like to express my thanks to the Housing Manager for his assistance with regard to cases where a health factor was concerned and also thank the Housing Committee for their sympathetic consideration given to such cases.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK.—Supervision of the distribution of milk in the area is the responsibility of the local authority. The situation is the same as reported last year, there is one large pasteurisation plant in the area and frequent samples are taken in connection with this. The local authority is the licensing authority.

MILK SAMPLES.—82 samples were taken during the year and the results were as follows :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Failed</i>
82	75	7

Follow-up samples were carried out on the seven samples which failed. The tests now carried out on milk are the Methylene Blue and Aschaffenberg Test.

WASHED MILK BOTTLE RINSES.—102 rinses from washed bottles were taken for bacteriological examination and the results were as follows :

<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
100	1	1

Again I repeat that the public in their own interests should return milk bottles in a clean condition and not use milk bottles for any other purpose which may cause contamination.

CHURN RINSES.—17 rinses from churns were examined and gave the following results :

<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Fairly Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
17	16	1	Nil

ICE CREAM.—There are 118 premises registered for the sale of ice cream in the area. 11 samples were taken for examination and were satisfactory. Routine sampling is advisable.

MEAT INSPECTION.—A one hundred per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered for human consumption is made. A summary of the number of animals inspected during the year is as follows :

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>
399	19,986	2,057	—

The number of cattle inspected showed a fall of 106 on the previous year, pigs an increase of 652, sheep a decrease of 90 and no calves were inspected in 1961 compared with two in the previous year.

The amount of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption was as follows :

1961	..	4 tons	6 cwts.	1 qr.	1 lb.
------	----	--------	---------	-------	-------

The figures for the previous year were :

1960	..	5 tons	8 cwts.	1 qr.	3 lbs.
------	----	--------	---------	-------	--------

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.—
Information concerning this important service to the public will be found in the second section of this report. In order to maintain satisfactory standards of food premises in my opinion frequent routine inspections are necessary.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SMALLPOX.—Although no cases occurred in the district much concern was caused throughout the country by cases of imported smallpox. The first case of imported smallpox occurred at the end of the year and it was a very virulent form with a high mortality rate. In areas where cases occurred the local population were much concerned and long queues could be seen outside open vaccination clinics. Such concern and panic could have been avoided if parents had seen to it that their children were vaccinated in infancy and boosted as necessary thereafter. It is my opinion that the best time for primary vaccination is in infancy. The vaccination figures for the year were :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	213	38	26	28	54	359
Re-vaccination	—	—	1	6	42	49
						408

The figures for the previous year were :

	<i>Under 1 yr.</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15 yrs. or over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Primary	93	99	30	14	36	272
Re-vaccination	—	—	4	10	56	70
						342

The figures showed an increase on those for the previous year, but when one considers that there were 524 live births in 1961, the figure is still below a desired level.

SCARLET FEVER.—47 cases were notified which showed a considerable increase on the number of cases in the previous year which was 23. Cases were spread throughout the months of the year with the highest number occurring in March. Three cases were removed to hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.—No cases have occurred in the area for a period of 10 years.

DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLAXIS.—The following table shows the number of children in the different age groups who have completed a full course of inoculations against Diphtheria on 31st December, 1961 :

Age at 31.12.61 <i>i.e.</i> born in year	<i>Under</i>							<i>Total Under 15</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	
	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1952-1956	1947-1951	
Number Immunised	138	368	337	348	318	1,586	1,757	4,852

The following inoculations were carried out during the year :

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-14</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria									
Immunisation only	—	—	1	1	1	5	2	10	156
Combined									
Diphtheria/Pertussis	10	—	2	2	1	4	2	21	36
Triple	277	37	26	16	8	35	8	407	79
Total Diphtheria									
Immunisation	287	37	29	19	10	44	12	438	271
Whooping Cough only	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	6	—

WHOOPING COUGH.—17 cases were notified which is the same number as for the previous year. Three cases were removed to hospital.

MEASLES.—333 cases were notified compared with 171 in the previous year. Four cases were removed to hospital. The first cases were notified in the early months of the year, a steep rise occurring in April and continuing to rise in May and reaching its peak in June with a gradual decline in July and August and finishing in September. Measles is the most common of the infectious diseases and due to the numbers of children affected throughout the country the biggest killer. This is not because it has become more virulent but because of the numbers of children affected. The advisability of inoculating against measles is one that has been considered but no decision yet reached.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.—Four cases were notified. There were ten cases in the previous year.

PNEUMONIA.—25 cases were notified compared with 47 in the previous year. Twelve deaths were attributed to this cause in comparison with 24 in the previous year.

INFLUENZA.—1961 was not an influenza year. There was one death during the year compared with three in the previous year.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.—No cases were notified. There was one case in the previous year.

ERYSIPELAS.—Two cases were notified compared with six in the previous year.

DYSENTERY.—No cases were notified. In the previous year one case was notified. The area has been free from this particular disease for some time.

POLIOMYELITIS.—It is two years since a case was notified in the area.

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.— The campaign against poliomyelitis has met with considerable success and no widespread epidemics have occurred since mass inoculations were carried out. The introduction of oral poliomyelitis vaccine is a step forward in preventive

medicine. It consists of live virus having lost its virulence by special selection and method of culture, and this is able when administered by mouth, to confer protection against virulent poliomyelitis virus. The number of vaccinations carried out during the year was as follows :

							<i>15 Years Third Fourth</i>			
<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5-9</i>	<i>10-15</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>& Over</i>	<i>Injs.</i>	<i>Injs.</i>
68	288	64	26	24	147	111	728	563	2,241	2,117

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—No cases were notified.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.—These cases continue to occur and last usually about 3 days. The diarrhœa may be quite severe but is usually not accompanied by vomiting. Numerous stools taken were negative for bacteria. It is of virus origin. It is necessary though to take stools in case the cause should be of bacterial origin.

TUBERCULOSIS.—Six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, this shows a fall on the previous year when 23 cases were notified (5 cases non-respiratory). Table No. 8 in Section H gives information concerning new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis. It will be seen from this table that four of the cases were in females and two in males, and that there were no new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There were two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis which is one less than the previous year. Eight cases were admitted to the Rushden House Sanatorium during the year and eight discharged. The number of cases on the Tuberculosis register at the end of the year was as follows :

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary	..	..	..	85	55	140
Non-Pulmonary	..	..		22	19	41
						181

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the last fourteen years were :

<i>1948</i>	<i>1949</i>	<i>1950</i>	<i>1951</i>	<i>1952</i>	<i>1953</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1955</i>
11	19	17	23	11	24	16	17
	<i>1956</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	
	15	15	26	23	23	6	

From this it will be seen that there was a considerable fall in the number of new cases of tuberculosis. Unfortunately this has not been maintained in the year of writing. The following table gives a comparison between the

mortality figures for Wellingborough and the Administrative County dating back to 1948 :

Year	Tuberculosis—All forms			Rate per 1,000 population	
	Male	Female	Total	Wellingboro'	County
1948	4	6	10	.35	.42
1949	5	3	8	.28	.43
1950	7	—	7	.24	.30
1951	7	4	11	.38	.26
1952	3	3	6	.21	.25
1953	5	2	7	.24	.18
1954	2	2	4	.13	.12
1955	2	3	5	.17	.09
1956	3	—	3	.14	.09
1957	2	—	2	.06	.06
1958	—	2	2	.06	.08
1959	1	1	2	.06	.07
1960	3	—	3	.09	.05
1961	1	1	2	.06	.08

* Not Available.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the town between 13th November, 1961, and 18th January, 1962, and carried out its sixth survey which was held on 13 different sites. Summary of the work was as follows :

				Males	Females	Total
No. of miniature films taken	..	..	..	4,362	3,295	7,657
No. recalled for large films	..	..	..	123	68	191
No. referred to chest clinic	..	..	..	36	16	52

Results of cases referred to chest clinic :

Tuberculosis

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring treatment	..	7	2	9
These were all newly discovered cases and 4 had positive sputum. Three had previously satisfactory M.M.R. examinations.				
Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision		4	—	4
Healed pulmonary tuberculosis		4	1	5
		15	3	18

At this survey many non-tuberculosis conditions were also found such as two cases of bronchial carcinoma, one case of secondary deposits of carcinoma in the lung, heart conditions, pulmonary fibrosis and diaphragmatic hernia. The response from the firms was 80%.

Finedon had its sixth survey from 2.11.61 to 6.11.61 and a summary of the results are as follows :

				Males	Females	Total
No. of miniature films taken	..	..	..	466	564	1,030
No. recalled for large films	..	..	..	11	10	21
No. recalled for clinical examination	..	..		4	4	8
No. referred to chest clinic	..	..	..	4	1	5

Results of cases referred to chest clinic.

Pulmonary tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision						2	—	2
Bronchial carcinoma						1	—	1
Sarcoid						—	1	1
Pulmonary fibrosis						1	—	1
						4	1	5

The After-Care Committee continues to carry out its excellent work in the area.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT.—This Unit now visits the town weekly and runs a G.P. Referral Service.

INTERNATIONAL HELP FOR CHILDREN.—At the request of the Wellingborough Committee I continued to examine children from abroad coming to the district for their Annual Summer holiday.

SECTION G.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

There are 217 factories on the register and 22 inspections were carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors. Routine inspections are carried out by the Factory Inspectors but only certain matters are referred to the local authority by them if found defective. Table No. 10 in Section H gives further details.

On the August list there were 332 Outworkers. No action was necessary in respect of Home work (Sections 110 & 111).

SECTION H.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1961

TABLE NO. 1

CAUSES OF DEATH

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitics disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	4	4	8
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	13	2	15
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	—	12	12
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	—	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	17	17	34
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia	—	—	—
16. Diabetes	1	2	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	23	28	51
18. Coronary disease, angina	42	32	74
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	5	7	12
20. Other heart diseases	33	35	68
21. Other circulatory diseases	8	11	19
22. Influenza	1	—	1
23. Pneumonia	6	6	12
24. Bronchitis	19	8	27
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	3	—	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	6	2	8
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ..	1	2	3
28. Nephritis and neprosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	—	1	1
31. Congenital malformations	1	1	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	13	15	28
33. Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34. All other accidents	5	7	12
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	—	—	—
ALL CAUSES	213	196	409

DEATHS FROM SELECTED CAUSES

TABLE NO. 2

Year	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer		Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels		Bronchitis Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1946	2	.07	6	.21	66	2.38	149	5.37	25	.90
1947	1	.03	7	.24	53	1.88	173	6.14	24	.85
1948	1	.03	9	.31	50	1.77	166	5.87	35	1.23
1949	1	.03	7	.24	61	2.16	183	6.48	32	1.13
1950	—	—	7	.24	68	2.40	204	7.21	33	1.16
1951	1	.03	10	.35	54	1.90	133	4.69	35	1.23
1952	—	—	6	.21	53	1.87	199	7.04	28	.99
1953	1	.03	6	.21	58	2.03	229	8.02	30	1.05
1954	—	—	4	.13	56	1.95	200	6.97	34	1.18
1955	—	—	5	.17	45	1.56	193	6.70	21	.72
1956	—	—	3	.10	62	2.15	194	6.73	26	.90
1957	—	—	2	.06	68	2.33	191	6.56	30	1.03
1958	1	.03	1	.03	62	2.10	234	7.94	37	1.25
1959	—	—	2	.06	65	2.18	198	6.65	54	1.81
1960	—	—	3	.09	60	1.99	227	7.56	51	1.69
1961	—	—	2	.06	70	2.28	224	7.30	42	1.36

COMPARISON OF STILLBIRTHS, ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS AND
MASCULINITY OF BIRTH

TABLE NO. 3

Year	Stillbirths per 1,000		Illegitimate births per 1,000 live births	Male births per 1,000 live female births
	Population of all ages	Total Births live and still		
1946	.54	29.29	62.37	1,004
1947	.53	12.98	65.72	1,022
1948	.46	13.63	49.40	1,000
1949	.21	22.93	41.66	1,111
1950	.42	12.34	40.38	1,136
1951	.56	25.04	60.53	1,096
1952	.21	22.93	34.56	1,333
1953	.17	37.29	35.00	1,285
1954	.34	27.71	39.90	1,206
1955	.38	26.63	44.77	1,138
1956	.24	16.00	40.09	972
1957	.24	14.92	45.45	1,100
1958	.47	16.40	57.97	1,215
1959	.33	19.96	69.24	903
1960	.46	25.04	56.88	960
1961	.32	18.72	82.00	912

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1961 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

TABLE NO. 4

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
				Under 1 year		All ages	
		No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000	No.	Rate per 1,000
1946	27,740	497	17.91	14	28.16	345	12.43
1947	28,170	639	22.68	23	35.99	346	12.28
1948	28,240	506	17.91	15	29.64	335	11.86
1949	28,200	456	16.20	15	32.89	366	12.97
1950	28,290	421	14.88	15	35.62	381	13.46
1951	28,380	413	14.55	12	29.05	361	12.72
1952	28,250	434	15.36	10	23.04	334	11.82
1953	28,520	400	14.02	7	17.5	388	13.60
1954	28,670	426	14.85	10	23.47	349	12.10
1955	28,780	402	13.96	5	12.43	329	11.43
1956	28,810	424	14.71	9	21.22	346	12.00
1957	29,110	462	15.87	9	19.48	362	12.43
1958	29,440	483	16.40	7	14.49	416	14.13
1959	29,740	491	16.50	16	32.58	387	13.01
1960	30,020	545	18.15	10	18.34	416	13.85
1961	30,670	524	17.08	9	17.17	409	13.33

NEW CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, TUBERCULOSIS, 1961

TABLE NO. 5.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- respiratory		Respiratory		Non- respiratory	
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male	Male	Fe- male
— 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—45	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—65	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
65+	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	2	—	—	1	1	—	—

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(Other than Tuberculosis) 1961.

TABLE NO. 6.

<i>Disease</i>	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	2	5	11	3	10	3	6	2	1	—	3	1	47
Pneumonia	5	5	2	1	1	4	3	1	—	3	—	—	25
Measles	1	3	17	56	72	97	47	32	8	—	—	—	333
Whooping Cough	6	—	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	17
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	14	14	38	62	86	104	58	36	10	3	3	1	429

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES
(Other than Tuberculosis) 1961.

TABLE No. 7

<i>Disease</i>	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-10	-15	-20	-35	-45	-65	65+	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Removed to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever ..	—	—	4	3	6	30	3	1	—	—	—	—	47	3	—
Pneumonia ..	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	—	3	2	9	1	25	—	12
Measles	8	37	51	46	58	130	2	1	—	—	—	—	333	4	—
Whooping Cough	1	4	1	4	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	17	3	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10	42	57	55	67	167	6	5	5	2	11	2	429	11	12

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH
AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

TABLE NO. 8

<i>Age Periods</i>	<i>Measles</i>		<i>Whooping Cough</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
—6 months	1	1	1	—
—12 months	4	2	—	—
—18 months	9	8	1	1
—2 years	10	10	—	2
—2½ years	21	20	—	—
—3 years	3	7	1	—
—4 years	26	20	4	—
—5 years	29	29	—	1
—10 years	72	58	3	2
—15 years	2	—	—	—
15 years+	1	—	1	—
ALL AGES	178	155	11	6
TOTALS	333		17	

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

TABLE No. 9.

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					
	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>	<i>-4</i>	<i>5-52</i>	<i>Total</i>
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	2
Enteritis and Diarrhœa ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	1	—	—	—	2	3
Premature Birth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Debility	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmolytic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	1	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS	5	—	—	—	4	9

TABLE NO. 10.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 and 1948
for the year 1961

PART I. OF THE ACT

1.—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 16 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	181	20	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	20	1	—	—
TOTAL	217	22	—	—

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	—	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	1	—	1	—

PART VIII. OF THE ACT—OUTWORK

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 110</i>			<i>Section 111</i>		
	<i>No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	<i>Prosecutions</i>
Wearing apparel—						
Making, etc.	330	—	—	—	—	—
Cleaning & Washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains & Furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture & Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	2	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of Buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	332	—	—	—	—	—

WELLINGBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CHIEF

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector's Department

STAFF

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.*

Also Authorised Officer under the Shops.
Petroleum, Theatres & Cinematograph Acts.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

D. B. HOPKINS, M.A.P.H.I.*

K. B. ELLIS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.* (from 1st July, 1961)

Clerk and Chief Public Health Inspector's Secretary :

Miss H. TAMM

Outside Staff :

L. E. RICHARDSON — Rodent Operative.

P. H. G. FELTHAM — Manual Assistant.

* Certified Meat and Food Inspector, The Royal Society of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1961

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Wellingborough :

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. CARTER AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting for your information and consideration my 15th Annual Report for the year 1961. It follows the lines of previous reports with statistical data and other information concerning the work of the Public Health Inspector's Department.

The concluding phase of the first section of the Council's slum clearance programme was dealt with during the year. Altogether during the post-war period nearly four hundred houses have been demolished or closed, yet there remains a considerable number of unfit properties, particularly in the older parts of the district which will require action under the Housing Act in the near future. There is undoubtedly considerable work ahead in this field for several years.

The improvement of dwelling houses with the aid of improvement grants continued. Although the number dealt with was slightly less than last year, there is no evidence of a general falling off. While the permitted rent increase in respect of improvements from 8% to 12½% provided by the Housing Act, 1961, is a further incentive to landlords of tenanted houses, its effect has not yet been apparent. With the provision of modern amenities such as baths, hot water, etc., as necessary requirements for the family today, the acceptable standard for a satisfactory house has risen, being now comparable at least with the requirements of the Standard Grant Scheme. The present inadequate standard of the Housing Act, 1957, ought therefore to be revised as it is evident some measure of compulsion will be necessary if many of the older tenanted houses capable of improvement are to be preserved and brought up to a suitable standard.

Regarding atmospheric pollution, blast furnace emissions from the local iron works gave rise to no special problems or complaints during the year. In this connection it is pleasing to note that the deposit gauge figures for the year were the lowest recorded.

Up to the present time attention has been directed towards the abatement of specific nuisances from industrial plant, no action having yet been taken to implement the smoke control provisions of the Clean Air Act. With the proposed expansion of the town, both industrially and residentially, full opportunity should be taken to plan new areas of development as smoke control areas, with little administrative or financial liability.

Under the food section it will be noted that the inspection of all animals slaughtered in the Urban District continued to be maintained. Although the number of slaughterhouses in regular use at the end of the year was only two, there was nevertheless a further slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered. The pressure of meat inspection is now becoming considerable occupying on an average 40% of one inspector's time. It is gratifying to note that tuberculosis in cattle until recent years the most common disease found in the slaughterhouse is now rarely seen.

I am pleased to record an improvement in the amount of general inspection work carried out during the latter half of the year following the appointment in July of Mr. K. B. Ellis as second additional public health inspector. The effect of this increase in establishment will be reflected more particularly in the current year's work.

My thanks are due to the staff, especially Mr. Hopkins my senior inspector, for their loyalty and assistance throughout the year and to all chief officers for their help and co-operation. Again I record my appreciation of the continued consideration and support given me by the Chairman (Councillor R. Alderson) and Members of the Health and General Purposes Committee and of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

ALEC J. STROUD, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Council Offices,
Swanspool,
WELLINGBOROUGH.
July, 1962.

TABLE A.
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Complaints received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	499
Notices served	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Written Communications received	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,592
Written Communications dispatched	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,427

TABLE B.
SUMMARY OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS

(a) GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK :

Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Drainage and Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
Closet Accommodation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Refuse—Storage, collection and disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Common yards and passages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Moveable Dwellings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rivers and water courses—pollution of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Atmospheric Pollution and Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Infectious Disease, Disinfection, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
Offensive Accumulations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vermin and Pest Control Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Swimming Pools and Bathing Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16

(b) HOUSING :

Inspection of Dwelling Houses :

(a) Public Health, Housing and Rent Acts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295
(b) Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	288
(c) Special Surveys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108

(c) SHOPS ACT, 1950 :

Sanitary Conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
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(d) FACTORIES ACT, 1937 :

Inspection of Factories, Workplaces and Outworkers'

premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
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(e) FOOD INSPECTION AND CONTROL :

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	739
Other Food Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Unsound Food—Investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

Hygiene of Food Premises.

Food Shops and Warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
Market Stalls and Street Food Vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Food Manufacturing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Catering Establishments and Licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dairies, Milk Shops and Milk Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Food Handling and Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Slaughterhouses—special visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12

Sampling.

Milk, Milk Containers, Ice Cream and Other Foods ..	108
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Food Poisoning.

Investigations	—
------------------------	---

(f) OTHER VISITS :

Pet Animals Act	2
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act	—
Rodent Infestation Control (including visits by rodent operative)	1,268
Shops Act—Closing Hours, Sunday Trading, Employment of Young Persons, etc.	37
Nuisances—Noise	8
Nuisances—Unclassified	43
Petroleum Acts	32
Theatres and Cinematograph Acts	14
Outside Interviews	188
Lectures, talks, etc., given	4
Visits with no access	165

(g) MISCELLANEOUS VISITS	97
----------------------------------	----

TOTAL VISITS AND INSPECTIONS	4,223
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HOUSING

The following properties were dealt with during the year :—

(a) *Clearance Areas :*

Church Street and Lime Tree End, Finedon, Clearance Area.
61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73 Church Street, and
1 Lime Tree End 8 houses
Property included in a compulsory purchase
order and confirmed with slight modification.

(b) *Individual Unfit Houses :*

(i) *Demolition Orders.*

Bridge Steps Cottage,
16 and 17 Broad Green,
“West Villa”, Oxford Street.

(ii) *Closing Orders.*

30 Well Street.

Rehousing.

During the year 29 families (58 persons) displaced from clearance areas and houses subject to demolition or closing orders were rehoused by the Housing Committee, viz. :—

Wellingborough	27 families	56 persons
Finedon	2 families	2 persons

FORMAL ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE HOUSING ACT, 1957, DURING THE YEAR
(Figures for 1960 for comparison).

	1960	1961
Houses demolished (Clearance Areas)	52	29
Houses demolished (Demolition Orders)	19	3
Unfit Houses Closed	3	—
Parts of Buildings Closed	1	—
Number of persons displaced	111	70
Number of families displaced	32	34

POST-WAR ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, 1936 AND 1957 (1952 TO 1961)

Houses demolished or closed	..	..	387
Number of persons displaced	..	..	967
Number of families displaced	..	..	359

RENT ACT, 1957 :

During the year applications for certificates of disrepair were received and dealt with as follows :—

Applications for certificates received	..	..	..	1
Decisions to issue certificates :—				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	..	..	..	—
(b) in respect of all defects	..	..	..	1
Decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	—
Undertakings given by landlords to remedy defects			..	—
(a) undertakings accepted	..	..	..	—
(b) undertakings refused	..	..	..	—
Certificates of Disrepair issued	..	..	..	1
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled by local authority			..	2

STANDARD IMPROVEMENT GRANTS :

Applications for grants continued to be received at the rate of approximately ten per month, a total of 114 compared with 123 for 1960. The majority of these were in respect of owner/occupied dwellings, the number received from private landlords being only ten or 9%.

During the year 288 visits were made for the purpose of investigating applications and inspecting works.

The following table gives particulars of applications received and approved, and grants paid :—

TABLE C.

Applications			Grants Paid						
Received (No. of dwellings concerned)	Approved (No. of dwellings concerned)		No. of dwellings concerned	Total Amount	Number of amenities provided				
	Owner Occupied	Other Property			Fixed baths or showers	Wash basins	Hot water supplies	Water closets	Food Storage facilities
1961 114	81	37	94	£7,732.13.0d.	62	67	91	13	37
Total to 31.12.61 353	285	51	249	£22,087.5.0d.	194	201	246	53	76

CARAVAN DWELLINGS :

Licences were granted under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, in respect of four small sites for permanent residential purposes situated in Jacksons Lane, St. John Street and Broad Green. In addition two sites for single caravans were licensed for temporary periods. Two small sites also continued to be used as winter quarters by travelling showmen. No special problems in connection with these arose during the year.

The frequent use by itinerant caravan dwellers of land adjoining the highway in Hardwick Road and Harrowden Road, Finedon, continued to result in periodical nuisances due to the leaving of litter, rubbish and other unwanted articles in the ditches and hedgerows. This is in the nature of a general problem which has for years affected many parts of the country and to which so far there has been no satisfactory solution. It remains to be seen whether the recent approach by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to encourage local authorities to establish special sites with suitable facilities for these families will meet with reasonable success. This will largely depend upon co-operation from the caravan dwellers themselves, and whether they are ready and willing to settle in one place for any length of time.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

260 visits were made in connection with the inspection and supervision of drainage works and plumbing installations and fifty-eight drainage tests were applied. 118 obstructed sewers and drains were dealt with during the year.

Rechargeable works of repair and maintenance of sewers were carried out in two cases, involving seven properties, under Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Cesspools, etc.

Cesspools and septic tanks were emptied on 88 occasions during the year. Most of the work was undertaken by Rushden U.D.C. under standing arrangements. Domestic properties in Nest Lane were charged at a fixed rate of 25s., other properties at cost.

The total cost for the year was as follows :—

TABLE D.

<i>Number Emptied</i>	<i>Hiring Charges</i>	<i>Recharged</i>	<i>% Cost borne by Council</i>
Nest Lane 66	£136 12s. 11d.	£82 10s. 0d.	39.6%
Other Property .. 22	£40 10s. 0d.	£40 10s. 0d.	—
TOTAL 88	£177 2s. 11d.	£123 0s. 0d.	30.5%

Altogether there are 110 properties in the urban district which are not on the public sewer. These include fifty-four houses in Nest Lane, all of which have individual cesspools or septic tanks. Most of the remainder are isolated properties situated in the outlying parts of the district.

The special problems connected with cesspool drainage, particularly in Nest Lane, are due largely to the limited capacity of many of the installations, and the use of an increasing amount of water for domestic purposes greatly adds to the disposal problem.

With the construction of the new trunk sewer between Finedon and Wellingborough, possibly within the next two years, it is hoped that the opportunity of connecting these properties to the public sewer will not be unduly delayed.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The four standard deposit gauges continued in use at the same sites, the results being shown in Table E. It is gratifying to note that the average level of pollution by dust and grit, etc., was quite low, the figures for 1961 being the lowest since the gauges were first operated in 1948.

After a period of six years, the two lead peroxide instruments for estimating the concentration of atmospheric SO₂ were moved from Broad Green and St. Andrew's Crescent to new sites at the Lyric Cinema (town centre) and Allen Road, Finedon. The results as shown by Table G may be considered satisfactory, being typical of the average town with light industry.

The main source of this type of pollution is the domestic fire, burning non-smokeless bituminous coal. Higher concentrations are therefore to be expected during the winter months. The harmful effects of sulphur compounds are due to their insidious nature, as invisible pollution which is discharged at a relatively low level.

Industrial Pollution.

The main source of complaint during the year concerned the recurring emission of smoke and fumes from the cupolas of a small iron foundry situated in the East Ward. This has been the subject of careful investigation for some time. As the result of representations by the Local Authority, the Company obtained technical advice from the British Cast Iron Research Association following which considerable alterations and improvements were carried out. The cupolas have since been operated as efficiently as is practicable.

While there has been an appreciable improvement, having regard to the nature of the works, the emission of a certain amount of smoke, especially during the initial period of operation is inevitable, any nuisance to the adjoining residential district being largely determined by meteorological conditions.

Deposited Matter (tons per square mile per month)
January — December, 1961.

TABLE E.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Hillside Road</i>	<i>Finedon Road Cooling Tower</i>	<i>Highfield Hospital</i>	<i>Council Depot Cannon Street</i>
January	11.84	10.52	7.49	8.78
February	6.42	11.42	10.59	8.34
March	6.09	8.95	5.09	12.43
April	12.46	8.37	10.78	11.71
May	14.64	7.69	8.51	11.16
June	10.61	13.09	7.63	8.20
July	11.84	11.33	17.00	12.30
August	7.71	10.25	7.25	7.64
September	21.01	8.95	9.21	5.77
October	11.16	9.61	8.76	6.57
November	10.91	10.61	10.83	8.76
December	20.57	8.89	9.72	8.79
Average per month	12.10	9.97	9.40	9.20

Meteorological Data

Table showing monthly rainfall and wind directions.

TABLE F.

Month	Rainfall (Highfield Hospital) Ins.	Recorded wind directions shown in percentages							
		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
Jan.	1.83	10.3	10.3	13.8	—	20.7	27.6	13.8	3.5
Feb.	1.74	7.4	—	—	18.6	7.4	48.1	14.8	3.7
March	1.10	6.9	—	—	—	10.3	31.0	34.6	17.2
April	2.49	2.0	3.9	15.7	5.9	19.6	25.4	15.7	11.8
May	0.76	10.7	25.0	7.1	—	32.2	—	10.7	14.3
June	1.49	13.3	—	—	—	16.7	23.3	30.0	16.7
July	1.56	21.4	3.5	—	—	10.7	7.3	39.3	17.8
Aug.	1.24	13.8	—	3.4	—	10.4	24.1	20.7	27.6
Sept.	1.66	—	—	16.7	3.3	30.0	23.3	20.0	6.7
Oct.	2.00	7.7	—	—	3.8	30.7	42.4	11.6	3.8
Nov.	2.32	8.3	25.0	4.1	—	—	21.0	25.0	16.6
Dec.	2.76	10.4	10.4	17.2	6.9	17.2	6.9	20.6	10.4

Estimation of Sulphur by Lead Peroxide Method

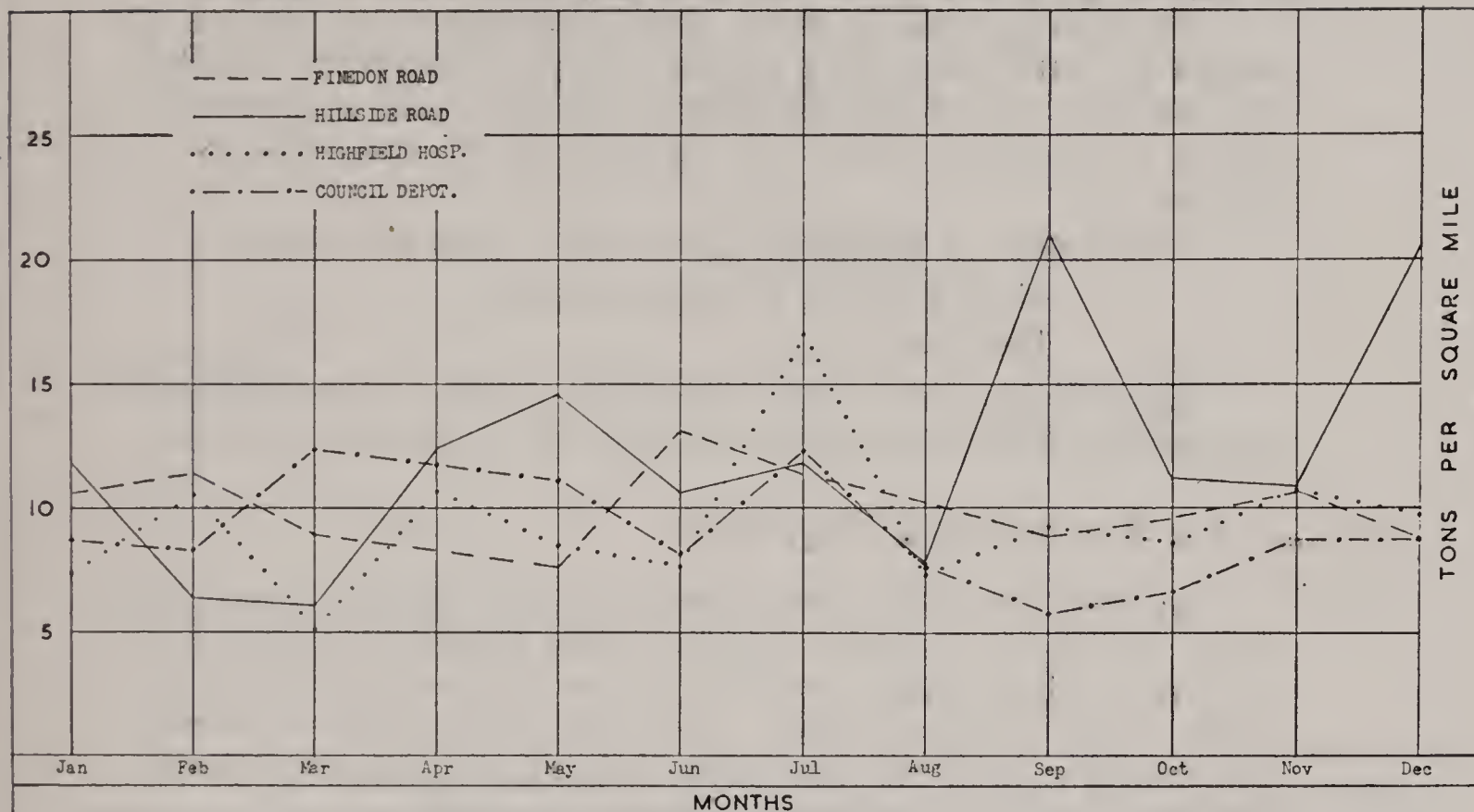
January — December, 1961.

TABLE G.

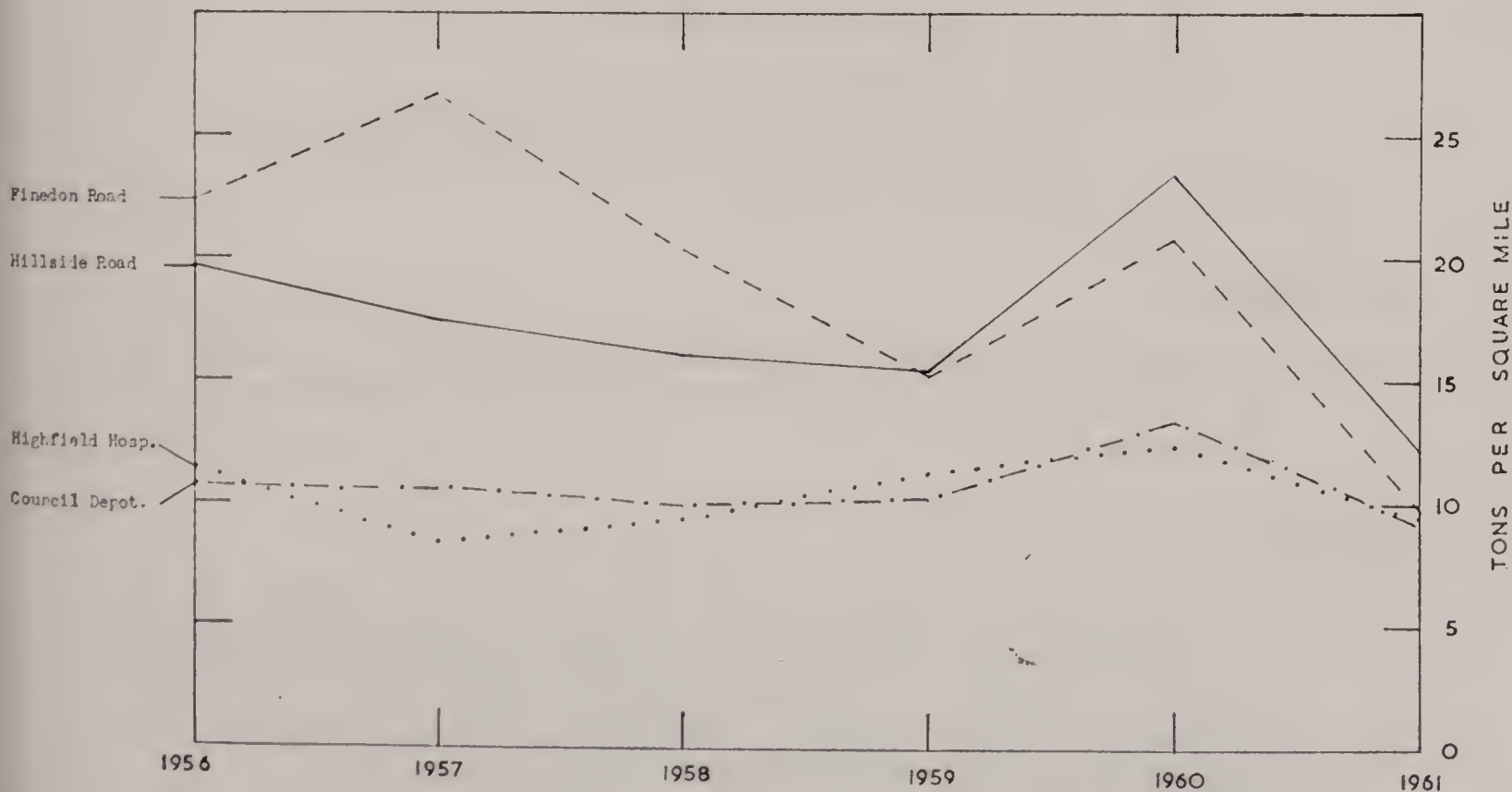
Month	Weight of SO ₂ collected mg/100 sq. cm/day	
	Broad Green	St. Andrew's Crescent
January	1.87	1.94
February	1.53	1.21
March	1.25	1.27
	Lytic Cinema	Allen Road, Finedon
April	0.82	0.91
May	0.72	0.82
June	0.62	0.84
July	0.57	0.71
August	0.51	0.56
September	0.61	0.79
October	0.89	0.95
November	1.39	1.32
December	1.67	2.03

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION 1961

MEASUREMENTS BY STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES SHOWING TOTAL DEPOSITED MATTER IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE



1956 TO 1961
MEAN MONTHLY DEPOSITS



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK :

(a) *Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.*

These Regulations provide for the compulsory registration of dairies and milk distributors and for the general hygienic control of the handling, storage and distribution of milk. Milk production at farms, is however, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The number of registrations at 31.12.61 were as follows :—

Dairies (Other than dairy farms)	..	1
Distributors		32

Apart from a few minor infringements which were dealt with informally, there are no matters which call for special comment.

(b) *Sale of Milk under Special Designations.*

In November, 1960, the Northamptonshire County Council, the food and drugs authority for the urban district, delegated their powers and duties under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, to the District Council. These include the issue of licences, the control of milk processing plant and the sampling and testing of designated milk in accordance with prescribed tests.

Licensing.

Thirty-four licences were granted authorising the use of special designations as follows :—

(i) Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence		1
(ii) Dealer's (Pre-packed Milk) Licences		
(applicable to one or more of the three kinds of designated milk, i.e. 'Pasteurised', 'Sterilized' and 'Tuberculin Tested')		33

(c) *Sampling.*

Eighty-two samples of milk as sold for retail were tested at the Public Health Laboratory. 92% were satisfactory. The results are shown in Table H.

(d) *Milk Containers.*

The testing of milk bottles and churns for sterility is an important part of the system of milk control, in order to be satisfied that the processes of cleansing and sterilization are carried out efficiently. During the year thirty-four batches containing 102 washed bottles, and seventeen churn rinses were tested :—

<i>Result</i>	<i>Washed Bottles</i>	<i>Churn Rinses</i>
Satisfactory	100	16
Fairly Satisfactory	1	1
Unsatisfactory	1	—

TESTING OF MILK SAMPLES

TABLE H.

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	43	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	43 41	— 2
T.T. (Pasteurised)	26	Phosphatase Methylene Blue	26 24	— 2
Sterilised	4	Turbidity	4	—
Raw Tuberculin Tested	9	Methylene Blue	6	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 :

(a) Ice Cream.

Premises used for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream are required to be registered with the local authority. The number as at the 31st December, 1961, was :—

(a) Manufacture, Storage and Sale	..	..	1
(b) Storage and Sale only	..	..	117

Sampling.

Eleven samples of ice cream and water ices were tested during the year, the results were :—

Ice Cream	6 samples	All Satisfactory (Grade 1).
Ice Lollies (Water Ices)	5 samples	All Satisfactory (B. Coli absent in 1/10 ml, 1 ml and 10 ml quantities).

(b) Preserved Foods.

The number of premises registered for the manufacture of sausages, preserved food, etc., was 38.

(c) Unsound Food.

Table I. shows the quantities of tinned and other foods rejected as unfit for human consumption at shops and warehouses. Seventy-one visits were made for the purpose and 149 certificates of condemnation issued. In all cases the food was voluntarily surrendered and disposed of by the local authority.

On several occasions in the past, your inspectors have been requested to examine consignments of fish having a pronounced odour of seaweed or iodine, a condition known in the trade as 'weedy' fish. The fish although unsaleable was invariably fresh, and consequently there was some doubt whether condemnation on grounds of unfitness was the proper course of action. Expert advice was sought, and the matter was also investigated by the National Federation of Fishmongers.

The condition is caused by the fish principally cod and haddock feeding on a certain pteropod occurring in parts of the Barents Sea and in waters adjoining sections of the Spitsbergen Coast. Very large quantities of ‘weedy’ fish are landed at the main fishing ports in the course of a year, where for the purpose of inspection the smell is usually ignored as it does not constitute a danger to health or render the fish unfit for food.

‘Weedy’ fish belonging to local fishmongers is now usually dealt with as an unsaleable commodity and a certificate given to that effect.

(d) *Special Cases.*

The following cases were investigated following complaint by purchasers of the food :—

(i) Mouldy Pork Pie	Written warning to manufacturer and retailer.
(ii) Mouldy Cornish Pasty	Written warning to retailer.
(iii) Cockroach in tin of imported (Dutch) raspberries	Matter taken up with importers.

(e) *Compositional quality of Food and Drugs.*

The following extract from the report of the chief food and drugs inspector (A. E. Waller, Esq.) giving particulars of samples procured in the urban district has been supplied by the County Council.

					<i>Brought forward</i>	...	...	120
" Milk	...	...	...	80	Vinegar	...	...	1
Butter	...	...	...	1	Fish Cakes	...	...	1
Soft drinks	...	...	...	1	Condensed milk	...	...	1
Meat puddings	...	...	...	7	Medicines	...	...	3
Sausages	...	...	...	4	Baking powder	...	...	1
Yoghourt	...	...	...	1	Welsh rarebit	...	...	1
Soup	...	...	...	2	Cakes and puddings	...	...	2
Potatoes	...	...	...	5	Bread and butter	...	...	1
Ice Cream	...	...	...	4	Spirits	...	...	3
Cheese spread	...	...	...	5	Sausage rolls	...	...	5
Fruit	...	...	...	5	Pork pie	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	5				
<i>Carried forward</i>	...	...	...	120	TOTAL	...	...	140

Remarks.

For the second year in succession all the samples taken in the urban district were satisfactory as to composition and quality.

Minor infringements in the labelling of one tin of soup and of the sample of Welsh Rarebit were reported and were taken up with the manufacturers.”

PARTICULARS OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS EXAMINED AND REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

TABLE I.

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>No. of Tins</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Weight lbs.</i>
<i>Tinned & Bottled Goods :</i>			<i>General Items :</i>	
Fish	11	13	Bacon	100
Fruit	119	181	Beef	260
Ham	80	615	Cheese	16
Jams and Preserves	2	2	Confectionery	422
Meat (various)	250	1,045	Fish (wet)	472
Milk (evaporated)	11	8	Frozen Foods	310
Milk Puddings	4	4	Jams and Preserves	57
Puddings (meat)	5	2	Pigs' Offal	58
Soups	6	5	Sausages	12
Vegetables	63	56	Shell Fish	56
TOTAL	551	1,931	TOTAL	1,763

Total Weight Condemned :— 1 Ton 12 cwt. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.

FOOD HYGIENE :

The reconstruction and modernisation of a number of food premises was carried out during the year in addition to numerous other voluntary improvements, and in March, the town's first supermarket was opened.

The increasing prominence of self-service trading with pre-wrapped frozen and labelled foods is an indication of the progress being made towards attaining the highest possible standard in the marketing of foods. Pre-wrapping and refrigeration materially lessens the risk of food deterioration and contamination, important factors in regard to certain types of food poisoning. The danger, however, still exists where open food is concerned especially in food manufacturing and catering establishments and where the hygiene of both premises and the food handler needs continuously to be of the highest standard.

On the inspection side more visits were made to food premises than has been possible in the past, and it is hoped that still further attention will be given to this important and necessary aspect of food control in the future. Frequent visits were made to the Council's open market, a considerable section of which consists of stalls retailing open foodstuffs, mainly fruit and vegetables. Several infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations, concerning smoking, the placing of food on the ground, and failure to display the trader's name and address, were the subject of written warnings. No other legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION :

Eight private slaughterhouses were licensed up to 30th September, after which date the number was four. Two only were regularly used throughout the year, and two occasionally. The remaining four were not used.

The special report on slaughtering facilities submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, was approved in March. The 1st October, 1962, has been appointed by the Minister as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the Urban District must comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, as to their construction and equipment.

The new abattoir of Messrs. Saxby Bros. Limited, pie and sausage manufacturers, came into use in November replacing premises which had been adapted and used for the purpose since de-control of slaughtering in 1954. The new slaughterhouse adjoining the factory is of modern hygienic construction and well equipped with good lairage and spacious chilled hanging accommodation.

The total number of animals slaughtered and inspected was 22,442 (the equivalent of 10,803 cattle units) an increase of 2% over the figure for 1960.

The following table shows the progressive increase during the seven years 1955–1961 :—

TABLE J.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	532	6	2,672	11,120	14,330
1956	587	4	2,484	12,865	15,940
1957	502	4	2,890	13,350	16,746
1958	350	4	2,709	16,197	19,260
1959	542	3	3,431	18,468	22,444
1960	505	2	2,147	19,334	21,988
1961	399	—	2,057	19,986	22,442

726 visits were made to slaughterhouses for the purpose of carrying out 100% meat inspection. Particulars of meat and offal condemned as unfit for human consumption are given in Tables K, L and M.

For the first complete year no case of bovine tuberculosis was detected in cattle, the last recorded case occurring in February, 1960. This is an indication of the success of the Ministry's eradication scheme now covering the whole country.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was 3%, slightly higher than in 1960, but there was no generalized case requiring condemnation of the whole carcase.

The quantity of offal condemned for other diseases and conditions increased from 2.3% to 6.4%. This was largely due to an increase in lung congestion and pneumonia occurring in pigs.

Six cases of cysticercus bovis were detected in cattle. In those cases where the cysts were viable, the carcasses were subjected to cold storage treatment as recommended.

The Slaughterhouses (Meat Inspection Grant) Regulations, 1958.

During the year ending 31st March, 1962, the number of carcasses inspected in slaughterhouses represented 51% "excess or export meat" and a grant payment of £97.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958 :

The number of licensed slaughtermen on the register at 31st December, 1961, was 25. About ten are employed in slaughtering establishments in the Urban District.

TABLE K.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>			<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>					
Number killed ..	—	77	321	1	—	2,057	19,986	22,442
Number inspected	—	77	321	1	—	2,057	19,986	22,442
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	12	49	1	—	13	1,367	1,442
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	—	15.6	15.3	100	—	0.6	6.8	6.4
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>								
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	672	672
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4	3.0
<i>Cysticercosis</i>								
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	6
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Generalized and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE L.

CARCASES CONDEMNED AS TOTALLY UNFIT

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Bulls</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Steers</i>	<i>Heifers</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Septicaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Multiple Abcesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	3

TOTAL WEIGHTS OF MEAT AND ORGANS CONDEMNED

TABLE M.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>				<i>Other Diseases</i>			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Carcase Meat	1	14	2	22	—	14	—	11
Organs and Viscera	—	5	—	12	1	12	1	12
TOTAL	1	19	3	6	2	6	1	23

Total Weight Condemned — 4 Tons 6 cwts. 1 qr. 1 lb.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Number of Animals Infested	6
Sites—External Masseter Muscles	3
Internal Masseter Muscles	—
Heart Musculature	3
Other Sites	—

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 & 1959

The number of registered factories and other premises in the Urban District at the end of the year was 217. These include (figures for 1960 in parentheses) :—

Factories with mechanical power	181	(178)
Factories without mechanical power	16	(22)
Other registrable works (building operations, etc.) ..	20	(15)

Included in the above are thirty-two factories each of which employ more than 50 persons.

During the year one notification only was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories concerning infringement of the Factories Act.

Homework.

Half-yearly lists were received from 18 employers and 3 other authorities notifying the employment of 224 outworkers on specified classes of work in the urban district (August list). Particulars relating to 165 outworkers were also notified to 14 other local authorities.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION

Thirty-three visits were made in connection with cases of notifiable infectious disease :—

Houses or parts of houses disinfected :—

(a) following infectious disease	7
(b) on special request (other cases)	—
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected .,	9
No. of articles destroyed	63

As and when necessary, steam disinfection is undertaken by arrangement with Rushden U.D.C.

VERMINOUS DISINFESTATION

The following cases of infestation were notified and dealt with during the year :—

Ants	2	Fleas	5
Bugs	2	Flies	4
Cockroaches ..	2	Wasps	119

The number of wasps' nests destroyed was considerably more than in previous years. Most were readily accessible where it was practicable and safe to use cyanide fumigation with complete success. A small number, however, were inaccessible, i.e. in roof spaces, under roof tiling and beneath the floors of dwelling houses. These were dealt with by the use of strong insecticidal sprays or smokes. No charge is made for this work.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Five pet shops were licensed by the Council during the year. No adverse conditions were noted.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent Control.

209 notifications of rat and mouse infestations were received during the year. There was an increase in the number of infestations found, compared with 1960, but for the fourth consecutive year no major case of infestation occurred in the urban district.

Potential sources of infestation including the two refuse tips and sewage farms continued to receive regular attention.

Treatment of the sewers was carried out three times, using 0.025% Warfarin. The results were satisfactory. This is an important part of rodent control work, as the destruction of rats in sewers materially affects surface infestations resulting from defective drainage systems.

The following is an analysis of the work carried out :—

(1) *Surface Infestations.*

(a) Number of notifications received	..	..	209
(b) Properties Inspected :			
(i) As a result of notification	..	..	309
(ii) Routine visit or survey	..	..	113
			— 422
(c) Infestations found :			
(i) Rats—Major	..	..	—
(ii) Rats—Minor	..	..	151
(iii) Mice only	..	..	60
			— 211
(d) Infested Properties Treated by Local Authority :			
(i) Private Dwellings	..	..	138
(ii) Business and Industrial Premises			
(including contracts)	..	..	38
(iii) Agricultural Properties	..	..	1
(iv) Local Authority Properties	..	..	10
			— 187
(e) Total treatments including re-treatments	..		271
(f) Total visits made by Rodent Operatives	..		1,260

Annual Servicing Agreements.

Number in force	..	..	10
Total Value	..	..	£138

(2) *Sewer Treatments.*

TABLE N.

<i>Treatment</i>	<i>Wellingborough</i>	<i>Finedon</i>
First—(March, 1961)		
Number of manholes baited	165	64
Number showing infestation (bait take)	60 (36%)	15 (23%)
Second—(June/July, 1961)		
Number of manholes baited	80	—
Number showing infestation (bait take)	28 (35%)	—
Third—(October/December, 1961)		
Number of manholes baited	132	61
Number showing infestation (bait take)	94 (71%)	20 (33%)

OTHER AUTHORITIES.

Sixty-three visits were made by the rodent operative to the Urban Districts of Raunds and Irthlingborough under standing arrangements.

